

PEARY CONFISCATED COOK'S PROVISIONS

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—A remarkable letter, giving Dr. Frederick A. Cook's version of the trouble with Commander Peary over supplies, appears in the Politiken. The letter was written by Dr. Norman Hansen, a prominent Danish physician, who several times visited Greenland to study eye diseases.

Dr. Cook told practically the same story to one of his closest American friends just a week ago, before Commander Peary's departure.

Dr. Hansen was with Dr. Cook for some time in Greenland and returned with him on the Danish government steamer Has Egede.

"Now that Dr. Cook has gone," he writes, "I am no longer under any obligation to keep silent and will exercise my right to publish the story about the house in the story which Dr. Cook had too much delicacy to relate to the world. I write it from memory."

Dr. Cook told the story, and I am fully convinced that in no details are my recollections wrong.

Story of the House.

"Dr. Cook built his house for stores in Anaktuok, north of Etah, and it was this depot which he started to reach in February, 1909, crossing Smith sound. It was a pretty large house, the walls being built of heavily filled provisions, so that Dr. Cook knew that when this important point was reached everything was safe. He had before the start given permission to a young friend named Whitney to use the house while hunting mustel for sport in the winter of 1908-9.

"When Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos, exhausted and half starved, came within a short distance of the house in Anaktuok, young Whitney came out to bid him welcome, but inside the house was a stranger, a giant Newfoundland boatman, on watch. This man had been placed in Dr. Cook's house by Peary when the latter passed Etah with his ship bound north. Peary had given the boatman a written order, which commenced with the following words:

Said Cook Was Dead.

"This house belongs to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, but Dr. Cook is long ago dead and there is no use to search after him. Therefore I, Commander Robert E. Peary, install my boatman in this deserted house."

"This paper the boatman, who could neither read nor write, exhibited to Dr. Cook and the latter took a copy."

"This copy, however, he does not intend to publish if Peary's course does not force him to do so. Dr. Cook gave me a lively account of how the young millionaire, Whitney, during the whole winter was treated like a dog by the boatman and how he had witnessed the sailor bartering Dr. Cook's provisions for food and beer skins for himself. Dr. Cook also had to put a good face on the unpleasant situation. He had to beg to get into his own house and had to make a compromise with the boatman."

"Dr. Cook made a present of the house with all its contents to his two faithful Eskimos, with the provision that Whitney was to have the use of the house as long as his cargo trip lasted, but he was compelled to let the boatman continue his watch. The boatman, however, received strict orders not to exchange any more of the provisions or guns."

"To Mr. Whitney Dr. Cook gave his

instructions and his observations, as he thought these precious things were safer than on the long sledges trip in the spring across Melville bay, but all his note books and soiled record books, which have been so closely written upon, he kept and carried with him."

"To me, who understands only very little astronomy, the record written down so closely and in all directions were very hard to read, but what is the record to us? The two men, Peary and Cook, their character, their conduct, throw a sidelight on their natures."

PEARY WILL TRY TO
PROVE COOK A LIAR

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 12.—Plenty of evidence designed to establish the fact that Dr. Cook did not reach the North Pole is in the hands of Commander Peary, according to assertions made here tonight. This view is taken by a large number of explorers, scientists and others, who are here to greet the explorer.

Commander Peary will have with him incontestable proof to support every statement that he has made in connection with Dr. Cook's trip to the Arctic. Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, said, "Every one who knows Peary realizes that he never makes statements unless he can prove them absolutely. When the proper time arrives, and that will be when Dr. Cook has made his statements over his signature, the proof will be forthcoming."

"The commission, which agreed with Peary's statement, the Peary Arctic club that Dr. Cook might have learned weeks ago in Greenland of Commander Peary's discovery and that in the interim he wrote the story of his recovery of the North Pole. News, you know, travels fast among the Eskimos and it is quite likely that Dr. Cook heard of what Peary had done."

Bridgman is flattered.

Mr. Bridgman felt much flattered that Commander Peary had stated that he was "the only logical candidate for the Polar commission."

"The Belgian government in 1896," said Bridgman, "invited the several nations to attend an international polar commission. The United States designated me to act as its representative at the congress and I took my credentials from the various geographical societies, Arctic and Explorer's clubs. Two years later a definite call for a meeting of the commission was issued and the conference was held in Brussels in May of that year."

"The commission was designed to develop a sort of co-ordinate system of Arctic exploration which would have presented just the sort of controversy which has now arisen. The commission also planned to define the work of the geographic and other scientific branches of such Arctic exploration in order that the results of each expedition might be determined and labor economized."

Peary Moves Precisely.

"Commander Peary felt I should be made commissioner, but nothing further was done in the matter."

Commander Peary is moving southward in the same precise manner that characterized his methodical and well calculated dash for the pole. The Roosevelt is being overhauled and painted at Assize Harbor, near Battle Harbor, and her commander is expected that every injury sustained in her long stay in the ice cradle of Cape Sheridan shall be removed before she sails for this port.

CAPT. SMITH HAS
FAITH IN DR. COOK

Seattle, Sept. 12.—Captain E. A. Swift of the barge Neptune, which arrived in port today, declared that he has faith in Dr. Cook, and not only believes that he discovered the north pole, but also that he ascended Mount McKinley.

"Dr. Cook was brave, fearless and a born leader of men," said Captain Swift. "At the time he entered Alaska he talked of ascending Mt. McKinley, and he made a proposition to me that I refused because of its danger. Dr. Cook proposed that I take him up the Chulitna rapids, through the box canyon, in his launch. I had never seen the rapids, but knew that the trip would be very dangerous, and I declined to try it. Dr. Cook took two men and went through the rapids. Afterward I met a miner who told me he had seen the launch in the canyon, with full power on, making sure that it would head up the stream."

"After Dr. Cook ascended the rapids he landed at the base of the mountain on the south side, where he followed beaten tracks of animals up the mountain. This he told me afterwards, and I know him well enough to be certain that he ascended Mount McKinley at that time, as he asserted."

FRANCE MAY SETTLE
COOK-PEARY DISPUTE

Washington, D. C., September 12.—Little, if any, progress has been made toward settling the Peary-Cook controversy over the discovery of the North Pole. Sentiment in this country and abroad strongly favors placing the whole matter before an unbiased scientific commission for decision.

Dr. Cook's adherents are standing firm, producing everything at hand to support Commander Peary's discovery, while the Peary backers acclaim the commander as the only discoverer of the pole and defy Cook to establish his right to the achievement.

Both from Germany and France, there came yesterday recommendations for deciding the famous quarrel by scientific methods.

In New York, the Arctic Club of America is completing arrangements for the banquet to Dr. Cook on Thursday evening, September 23, while the Hudson-Fulton commission is planning to have both explorers in New York during the celebration.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that France will not be adverse to settling the dispute, as peculiarly fitted for this position.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS

ATTENTION, MOTORCYCLE ENTHUSIASTS:

We have on hand one Thor 3-14 H. P. chain drive, on one Reading Standard 4-H. P. belt drive motorcycle. We challenge any motorcycle for speed, power and durability. Come and let us demonstrate to you.

H. C. HANSEN & SON,
2564 Washington Ave.

BATH TOWELS

1 pair with 50c can Baking Powder.

Grand Union Tea Store.

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

AVIATOR CURTISS WINS MORE FAME

Brescia, Sept. 12.—Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, added further honors to his brilliant record by capturing the grand prize in the aviation meet here today. Curtiss made his flight yesterday, covering 50 meters, or five times around the course in 49 minutes, 24 seconds. His share of the \$10,000 prize is \$6,000.

Rougier, the French aviator, also completed for the grand prize, making a flight of 50 kilometers in 1:10:18, winning second prize.

Curtiss also won the prize for quick starting, his time being 8 1/5 seconds. Le Blanc was second in this contest in 9 3/5 seconds.

Princess Letitia, stepmother of the Duke of Abruzzi, was present and received all the foreign aviators. She warmly congratulated Mr. Curtiss. She asked him in English:

"Would you take me with you?"

"Delighted, if my machine were fitted for carrying passengers," replied Mr. Curtiss.

Bleriot made several brilliant flights but did not compete for the grand prize, after which Curtiss entered for the altitude prize. His ascent to a height of 51 meters (about 165 feet), thereby gaining second prize, while the first prize was awarded to Rougier, who danced around with delight, saying:

"Curtiss is a true gentleman. He might have gone higher than 100 meters, but he promised to leave me the first prize and he kept his word. This is real American chivalry."

HISTORICAL LA PAZ
IS DESTROYED

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—A special from La Paz, lower California, says:

"La Paz, the oldest settlement of the Californias, is in ruins. The most terrific storm ever known here has wrought havoc in and about the old Pueblo. Seven lives are already known to be lost, and the ships and boats with wreckage upon the beach. Others are badly damaged."

"Great suffering exists. The country districts report indications of devastation there has been great."

The tornado swept upon the Pueblo in a delirium of fear. There are few houses left standing. The streets and streets and nearby hills. Many boats along the shore and anchored in the bay were battered to pieces in collision or thrown upon the beach.

"Darkness added to the terror of the people. Many of them were convinced that the end of the world was at hand and crowded the old mission church in a delirium of fear. There are few Americans in La Paz and none of them have been injured or lost their lives, although they suffer severe loss of property and goods."

TWO MEET DEATH IN
RAILROAD COLLISION

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 12.—Two were killed and nine injured by the collision of a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train with a freight train here today.

W. L. Rohrer, Falls City, Neb., William Griffin, cook in the private car of Division Superintendent Lyman.

AMERICAN BANKERS TO
TRANSACT BUSINESS

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Questions of national importance will be considered by the bankers of America in their thirty-fifth convention of the American Bankers association here tomorrow.

The membership extends from coast to coast and five thousand delegates will attend the sessions, which extend from Monday to Friday night.

Some of the topics which will receive attention are the advisability of creating a national system of postal savings banks; the necessity of establishing a uniform bill of lading system which would be a stable basis of credit, and the general currency question.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks will begin tomorrow. The trust company section will meet Wednesday. Daniel S. Remsen of the New York bar will speak on "The Post Modern Administration of Wealth."

BIG ATTENDANCE AT FAIR.

Seattle, Sept. 12.—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition entered upon its last quarter today, with every cent of its floating indebtedness paid, nearly all of its bonds retired and the attendance increasing. This week's profits will pay the remainder of the bonds. The attendance should pass the 2,000,000 mark during the present week.

Fogger's
Golden
Gate
Coffee

Quality—clean—perfect.

Your grocer will grind it—better if ground at home—not too fine.

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

See Big Display of Fireworks, 9 O'Clock Sharp Tonight

PRESIDENT WILL BE IN UTAH SEPT. 24

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12.—When President Taft motors into Boston Tuesday to be the guest of the chamberlains of commerce at a dinner he will have actually started on one of the most notable trips ever taken by a president.

He will leave at 10 a. m. on Wednesday the first stage of his journey, the first stop being at Chicago, where he will be entertained by the Commercial club and the Hamilton club.

Leading through thirty states and both of the far southwestern territories, the president's trip will reach its climax at El Paso on October 15, where he will meet President Diaz of Mexico.

The president's trip covers 12,750 miles and his private car will travel over twenty-two different railroad systems. Southern Pacific will get the longest haul of 2,389 miles. The Maricopa and Phoenix railroad in Arizona gets the shortest haul of thirty-five miles.

The voyage down the Mississippi river to St. Louis to New Orleans on the steamboat Mississippi covers 1,165 miles and occupies four days and five nights.

Other striking incidents of the trip will include a moonlight ride through the Rocky gorge and a night trip over the Yosemite valley, a day passed on a inspection of one of the great irrigation projects in all the west at Montrose, Colo.; a visit to the smelters at Butte; a visit to the Custer Dinosaur country of northern Idaho; a two-days' stay at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle; a day of sightseeing down the Shasta route in California; a three days' visit to the Yosemite valley, a day passed on the rim of the Grand canyon in Arizona, and four days on the ranch of the President's brother, Charles P. Taft, near Corpus Christi, Tex.

The cabinet officers who will be with the president at the meeting with President Diaz, Secretary Dickinson, Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretary Nagel.

Secretary Ballinger is expected to be with the president during the greater part of the time he passes in the northwest. The president has also invited a number of United States senators and personal friends to make portions of the journey with him.

The revised schedule of the principal stops to be made by the president follows:

September 16—Chicago, afternoon and evening.

September 17—Milwaukee; Winona, Minn., evening.

September 18 and 19—Minneapolis and St. Paul.

September 20—Des Moines, Ia., forenoon.

September 21—Omaha, Neb., forenoon.

September 22—Wolburst, Colo., forenoon; Colorado Springs early afternoon; Pueblo, late afternoon.

September 23—Glenwood, Colo., forenoon; Grand Junction, one hour; Montrose, afternoon and evening.

September 24—Provo, Utah, afternoon; Salt Lake, evening.

September 25—Salt Lake, forenoon; Salt Lake, morning.

Ogden; afternoon; Pocatello, brief night visit.

September 27—Butte, forenoon; Helena, afternoon.

September 28—Spokane, all day.

September 29—North Yakima, forenoon; Seattle, evening.

September 30—Seattle, forenoon, afternoon and evening.

October 1—Seattle, forenoon, afternoon and evening.

October 2 and 3—Portland.

October 4—Sacramento, evening.

October 5—Oakland and Berkeley, forenoon, San Francisco.

October 6—Merced, one hour, en route to Yosemite.

October 7, 8 and 9—In Yosemite valley.

October 10—Fresno, Cal., afternoon.

October 11 and 12—Los Angeles.

October 13—Prescott and Phoenix, Ariz., one hour stop.

October 14—The Grand canyon.

October 15—Albuquerque, N. M.

October 16—El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, Tex.

October 17—San Antonio, Tex., evening.

October 18—San Antonio, morning.

October 19, 20, 21 and 22, at ranch and in Corpus Christi.

October 23—Houston, forenoon; Dallas, evening.

MEMORIAL SERVICES
IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Trinity Episcopal church, crowded today with railroad men of the city, friends and business associates of Edward H. Harriman, to whose memory the service was dedicated. Dr. J. Crosby, a cousin of the financier, was the only relative of the family in the west present.

Among other mourners, the church were the officials of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail companies.

Bishop Nichols delivered the sermon, dwelling on the powerful personality of the departed financier. He said, "would require materials and precision of tools not at the speaker's command."

Reverting to the connection of the railroad builder with religious work in this state, Bishop Nichols recounted the organization of the Episcopal church at Stockton in 1850, which was done by the father who later officiated at the funeral of Mr. Harriman.

Regarding the railroad achievements of the leader, Bishop Nichols said:

"Why should not equal fame await the man who took two lines of rusted iron connecting the Atlantic and Pacific and made them lines of polished steel, pulsating with activity, as awaited Appian Claudius, the great Roman road builder, whose name has lasted 2,000 years?"

Just at the time the funeral services in Arden began every wheel on the Southern Pacific system over the whole Pacific coast ceased to move for sixty seconds. On the bay the ferry steamers, with engines all stopped and flags at half mast. Even the ocean liners of the Pacific Mail and Oregon Railway & Navigation company paused with quiet engines for a minute, as a last tribute to Edward H. Harriman.

EDWARD HARRIMAN IS LAID AT REST

Arden, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Through the quiet aisles of the Ramapo woods the body of Edward H. Harriman was carried today from the great house he never lived to see finished, and laid to rest in a place on the Arden hillside.

The rulers of Wall street came from New York to pay their last tribute, but the most prominent part in the ceremonies was taken by the men who knew him best as a country squire and master of the great estate which covers 43,000 acres of hill and valley.

His general superintendent, his master carpenter, his master mason and the managers and assistant managers of his dairies, his farms and his trotting stables, bore his coffin.

The funeral was private and only those who were personal friends of the family and had received invitations from Mrs. Harriman were admitted.

The out of town party arrived at Arden at 3:15 on a special train. The following were present:

Notable Persons Present.

Mrs. John C. Scullen, John Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Har, Mr. Frank Stevens, Mrs. Emily O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. David Murray, Miss Catherine Harriman, Miss Helena Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Hon. B. O'Dell, Jr., and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCullough, Mrs. J. E. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Lovett, Mr. C. Clark and family, C. A. Peabody and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. DeForest, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trubee, Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Mrs. S. M. Weston, Alexander Miller, C. Tegethoff, William Mehl, J. Kell, J. Kruttschnitt, J. C. Stubbs, Maxwell Evans, L. F. Loeve, James Sullivan, Jacob H. Schiff, Thomas Hastings, John H. Sterling, J. T. Harlan, Marvin Hughes, H. A. Van Alstyne, Dr. and Mrs. George Dixon, W. S. Johnson, Thomas Price, Stephen Brooks, A. G. Hackstaff, Suydam Grant, W. V. S. Thorne, Chauncey Stillman and Robert S. Lovett.

The first service was held, communion, celebrated at 10 a. m. by the Rev. J. Holmes McGuinness for Mrs. Harriman and her children at their home on Tower Hill. At 11 o'clock came a public memorial service at Dr. John's church for the employees of the farm and prisoners, who, on account of lack of space, were unable to attend the funeral service later. The Harriman pews were left vacant. Mrs. Charles S. Simons, Mr. Harriman's sister, her husband, two daughters, and Orlando H. Harriman, a brother, were the only relatives present.

Instead of the usual morning sermon Dr. McGuinness the pastor, delivered a memorial address.

Privacy Is Preserved.

Elaborate precautions were taken to preserve the privacy of the afternoon service. Several score of employees, guarded all roads over which the funeral procession passed, and kept watch at intervals of twenty yards around the path of woods which includes the Harriman burial plot.

Eight carriages followed the hearse from Arden house. The first carried Mrs. Harriman with her two unmarried daughters, Mary and Carol, and her sons, Walter Averill and Roland. Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, the married daughter, drove in the next carriage. Other cars in the procession were Mr. and Mrs. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Charles Peabody, Judge Robert S. Lovett and Dr. W. G. Lyle.

The casket—one solid mass of lilacs of the valley and great vines with an immense bunch of crimson roses on top—was carried to the altar by eight bearers clad in black and wearing black skull caps. The regular funeral service of the Episcopal church was conducted by Dr. McGuinness, assisted by the Rev. G. Nelson, arch deacon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. A male quartet and the choir of Grace church, New York, sang "Abide With Us" and "There is a Land of Pure Delight."

Mr. Harriman's favorite hymns were sung.

Service Is Brief.

The service lasted only twenty minutes, then the bearers carried the casket to the burial plot, one hundred yards up the hill.

There was not room inside the burial ground for more than fifteen or twenty besides the mourners and the bearers. Their position seemed to be one of approaching confidence in the general business. Buyers of a semi-investment class were largely in evidence.

The showing of the government crop report last week seemed to settle a fear in the financial district that there would be any danger of a shortage in the required supply of cereal crops.

The same hopeful spirit regarding the financial outlook prevailed against the evidence of heavy railroad making on the cash reserves of the banks during the last week. The interior demand upon the reserve centers set in in large force. But the rates for money remained unusually steady, showing a position so